(c) what are the reasons and background for non-registration of crimes; and

(d) what are the measures conceived and taken up to avert this situation and encourage due registration of crimes by the station houses concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) A mixed trend is seen in the incidence of Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes in last three years. A total of 1780330, 1716120 and 1832015 cases of IPC crimes were reported in the country during 2002, 2003 and 2004 respectively. The IPC crimes in 2003 decreased by 3.6% over the year 2002. However, in the year 2004, IPC crimes have increased by 6.8% over the figures for the year 2003.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a).

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime are primarily the responsibilities of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has from time to time been issuing advisories to the State Governments to make concerted efforts to improve the administration of Criminal Justice System and to take effective measures to control crimes in the States.

Steps to bring terrorists into the mainstream

† 2331. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any special steps to bring the terrorists, operating in North-Eastern States back into the mainstream;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the results achieved so far in this regard;

(d).the State-wise number of terrorist organizations in North-Eastern States and the number out of those with whom Government have made any contact; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the policy of Government with regard to making contacts with other terrorist outfits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S- REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Government is willing to talk to any militant outfit that abjures the path of violence and is willing to seek resolution of their demands within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

(c) Currently ceasefire/suspension of operations is on with: National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) which is having two factions- NSCN(IM) and NSC(K) and Naga National Council, United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) and United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC) and Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC).

(d) Details of major militant outfits operating in the North Eastern Region are as under:

Assam: United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) and United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS).

Manipur: There are approximately 23 militant groups divided on ethnic lines *viz.* Meiteis, Kukis, Nagas and Pangals.

Nagaland: National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) which is having two factions - NSCN(IM) and NSCN(K) and Naga National Council.

Tripura: National Liberation Front of Twipra (NLFT) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)

Arunachal Pradesh: NSCN (IM) and NSCN (K) are active in two districts of Tirap and Changlang in Eastern Arunachal Pradesh adjoining Nagaland and Assam.

Meghalaya: Hynniewtrep National Council (HNLC) and Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC).

(e) In addition to the ongoing efforts by the Government agencies, Government would welcome any effort on the part of the leading citizens, social workers of eminence and political leaders to broker peace with the remaining militant outfits who are not at present on board with the Government.